FIVE CENTS

The Suffragist

WEEKLY ORGAN OF THE
CONGRESSIONAL UNION FOR WOMAN SUFFRAGE

JUNE 6, 1914

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THE SUMMER CAMPAIGN

Vol. II JUNE 6, 1914. No. 23

The Suffragist

Weekly Organ of the Congressional Union for Woman Suffrage

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EDITORIAL AND BUSINESS OFFICE:
1420 F STREET N. W., WASHINGTON, D. C.

SUBSCRIPTION PRICE:
Domestic $1.00
Foreign $1.50
Single Copies ..... 5 cents
Checks, drafts and postoffice orders should be made payable to The Treasurer of the Congressional Union

Columbian Printing Co., Inc., Washington

Entered as second-class matter, Nov. 14, 1913, at the Post-Office at Washington, D. C., under the act of March 8, 1879

NOTES OF THE WEEK

SITUATION IN CONGRESS

Indications now point to a prolonged session of Congress lasting until autumn if not on into the regular session. This means several months longer in which suffragists will have the opportunity of pushing the Bristow-Mondell Amendment with the hope of securing its passage before Congress adjourns. The nearer the time comes to election day, the more interested become the members of Congress in the wishes of their constituents, and every day that passes increases the chances of favorable action on the suffrage question; for the inadvisability of having a bad party or personal record on the matter becomes increasingly clear in the light of the approaching election day. The shadow of impending elections gives hope that a strong, determined campaign at this moment may be able to secure the passage of the amendment this session.

Delegations Continue to Urge Action by the Rules Committee.

During the past week Mr. Henry and the Rules Committee have been reminded again and again of the widespread interest in the suffrage amendment (Bristow-Mondell resolution) and have been urged to do their part toward securing the passage of the amendment by reporting favorably House Resolution 514, which is now before them and which provides for the allotting of time in the House of Representatives for the consideration of the suffrage amendment. A delegation of women librarians, delegations from the Philadelphia and the Delaware branches of the Congressional Union, and Mrs. Grenfell of Colorado called upon the Rules Committee during the course of the week, urging a favorable report on the resolution.

To all the delegations which were seen, the Chairman and the other Democratic members of the Rules Committee (who are in control of the committee, constituting a majority of its membership) replied that they considered themselves unable to take action in the matter until they had received instructions on the subject from their party as expressed by the Democratic caucus. The delegations were referred at various times to Representatives Underwood and Palmer and to Speaker Clark. Each of these also professed himself entirely without power to aid the Suffragists in securing a time in the House for a roll call on their measure. They advised the Suffragists to have a Democratic caucus called and ask the caucus to take up suffrage as a party matter. They were assured that if the amendment should receive the caucus endorsement there would be no further difficulty in securing its consideration. To this attitude on the part of the Democratic leaders the Suffragists have replied that they are interested only in having the measure passed this session; that they understand that the situation is entirely in the hands of the Democratic party, who control the House, and that they are now asking that party for action. As to whether the Democratic leaders proceed through the Rules Committee, through the caucus or in some other way is immaterial to Suffragists. All that they are concerned with is the result and by this result the Democratic leaders and party must be judged.

Nevada Women Refuse to Accept National Initiative and Referendum on the Suffrage Question as a Substitute for the Federal Amendment.

The protest of Nevada women against the substitution of support of the Shafroth-Palmer bill (providing for a national initiative and referendum on the suffrage question) instead of the Bristow-Mondell resolution (providing for a direct Federal Amendment) is one of the most important recent events. Senator Key Pittman of Nevada had consistently supported the direct suffrage amendment, having even spoken on behalf of it on the floor of the Senate last summer. When the time for the vote came in March his vote was cast against it. The excuse that he gives is that he will support the Shafroth-Palmer amendment and that by doing this he is proving himself a friend to suffrage. The women of Nevada have instantly made plain that they will refuse to accept the Shafroth-Palmer amendment as a substitute for the old amendment and that by one's record on the Bristow-Mondell amendment one will be judged as being a friend or foe to suffrage.

Summer Campaign Plans Progressing.

Arrangements for the Congressional Union holiday campaign are proceeding apace, plans having already been made for establishing headquarters for the summer in Newport and in Atlantic City, each in charge of an organizer, as well as for opening temporary quarters at numerous other resorts. The holiday campaign is one of the most important undertakings at present before Suffragists, as upon its vigor and determination will depend largely the growth and expression of public sentiment with regard to suffrage during the summer. The giving expression to the public sentiment already existing in this country and increasing of that sentiment this summer will be an important factor in determining whether Congress passes the amendment before it adjourns.

Visit from Maryland Organizer

Miss L. C. Trax, organizer for the Maryland Just Government League, has spent the past week in Washington as the guest of the Congressional Union, and has been of great assistance in helping in the work at Headquarters. She has held open-air meetings nearly every day, besides taking part in the routine work of all the various departments.

TREASURER'S NOTE

The Congressional Union is now entering upon its next large undertaking—the organization of a Holiday Campaign covering the principal resort regions of the United States. By such a campaign we should reach thousands who are at present untouched by suffrage activities and the result should be an increase of suffrage interest in the home constituencies of many Congressmen.

Funds are needed to carry out this plan. There are halls to be rented, literature to be printed, and traveling expenses of speakers and organizers to be paid. We ask each person who is interested in the holiday work to send $2 toward the expenses. If each reader of the "Suffragist" will do this, the cost will be met. Let us all join hands in making it possible to carry this campaign from the Atlantic to the Pacific and from Canada to Mexico so that there will be no place in the country this summer where the cause of suffrage will not be preached. Let us join hands in making this nation-wide Holiday Campaign the biggest and most successful enterprise that the Congressional Union has yet carried through.

ABBIE SCOTT BAKER,
Treasurer of the Congressional Union.

Contributions toward $50,000 Fund for Securing the Passage of the Federal Suffrage Amendment

(Fund opened December 7th, 1912. Donations, membership fees and tickets are here listed; receipts from the purely business departments of "The Suffragist" and the Literature Committee not being included.)

List of Contributions from May 15th to May 22d, 1914.

Mrs. Charles Meredith	$10.00
Miss Margaret Whittemore	1.00
Mrs. Frank W. Mondell	1.55
Miss Harriet F. Bain	5.00
Mrs. Anna Kelton Wiley	10.00
Woman Suffrage Demonstration Committee of St. Paul, Minn.	10.00
Anonymous	6.00
Francis I. du Pont	1.00
Mrs. Florence Bayard Hillis	1.00
Miss Annie Churchman	.50
Miss Mary Conkle	.50
Miss Rachel S. Howland	2.00
Miss Mary R. de Vou	.25
Rev. Irene Earll	1.00
Mrs. Blanche Stubbs	5.00
Wilmington, Del., Equal Suffrage Association	5.00
Mrs. James P. Winchester	1.00
Delaware Equal Suffrage Association	5.00
Mrs. W. F. Carnes	1.00
Mrs. W. S. Quigley	.25
Mrs. Cornelius Mundy	1.00
Mrs. Elizabeth Fairlamb	.25
Miss Anita Bradford	.25
Stanton Club of Wash., D. C.	10.00
Mrs. Jessie Hardy Stubbs	5.00
Miss Ruth Garrett	2.00
Collection	27.95
Membership fees	1.00
Sale of tickets	186.68
Total	$301.18
Previously acknowledged in "The Suffragist"	$34,491.85
Total to May 22d, 1914	$34,793.03

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CONGRESSIONAL UNION SUMMER HOLIDAY CAMPAIGN

Holiday Campaign Headquarters—Newport, Rhode Island
Organizer, Miss Doris Stevens

That there shall be no cessation of suffrage activities this summer, has been determined by the Union. A very vigorous and comprehensive summer campaign is being organized, covering all important places where people are making holiday, and lasting until early September. Congress will be in session during the greater part if not all of the summer and constant work will need to be done in order to bring our resolution to a favorable vote this session. It is necessary to maintain the enormous interest already created in the Federal Amendment, and to rally to its support the thousands more who do not yet realize that we are on the eve of victory through the Bristow-Mondell Amendment.

Newport Headquarters.

Headquarters for the summer campaign will be at Newport, where intensive local work will be done, as well as being the centre for the direction of the National Holiday Campaign. This is a particularly advantageous point from which to conduct the summer activities because it is easy of access to many places where great throngs of people can be reached.

Atlantic City Headquarters.

Congressional Union Headquarters will be maintained at Atlantic City in charge of Miss Mary Brennan, organizer, and will be supported by the Philadelphia branch of the Congressional Union. Two other members of the Union, Miss Pillans, and Miss Emma Waldo have planned to spend the summer here and will give Miss Brennan active assistance in her daily beach meetings and other undertakings.

Elaborate preparations are being made for headquarters on the Board Walk. There is perhaps no more popular resort in the country than Atlantic City and here the throngs of people coming and going will be told the story of the Federal Amendment, and will be aroused to enlist in the work of the Congressional Union to secure its passage.

Rhode Island Campaign.

The general direction of the Rhode Island holiday work will be in charge of Mrs. O. H. P. Belmont, member of the Executive Committee of the Union. Mrs. Belmont has opened her home, Marble House, Newport, for a Suffrage Conference early in July at which plans and methods for the securing of the Bristow-Mondell Amendment before the adjournment of this session will be discussed. This conference will formally launch the Holiday Campaign in this part of the country.

Maryland Campaign.

Mrs. M. E. Brooke, who did such successful organizing in the South for the Congressional Union, will conduct a continuous open-air campaign throughout Montgomery County, Maryland. Miss L. C. Trax, organizer for the Just Government League of Maryland, has arranged a walking tour through Garrett and Allegany Counties, Maryland, from June 13 to June 27. One of the Congressional Union organizers will accompany this walking party as the speaker. Open-air meetings will be held by the party at McHenry, Grantsville, Bittinger, Accident, Oakland, Hutton, Crellin, Mt. Lake, Deer Park, Swanton, Frostburg and Cumberland.

Other Centres.

Offers of help are already coming in from members who are planning to spend the holidays at important summer colonies. Mrs. Alfred Barry will keep up suffrage activities at Siasconset, Nantucket Island. Miss Emily Carr will have charge of the work at Chautauqua, N. Y. Mrs. Randolph Keith Forrest plans to direct amateur dramatic enterprises at Duxbury, Mass. Miss Edith Goode will keep the colony at Woodstock, Vermont, interested in the progress of the amendment. Mrs. J. R. Harbeck, of Chicago, will interest the sojourners at Spring Lake, Michigan. Mrs. William Kent is planning to arouse the coast while spending the summer at Kentfield and Tahoe in California. Miss Judith Jenks, just graduated from Miss Madeira's school in Washington, a young and attractive as well as enterprising suffragist, will put through a strenuous campaign in Bay City, Michigan. Mrs. John Jay White and Miss Ruth Noyes, who will summer at Onteora in the Catskill Mountains, are planning to have Congressional Union headquarters near their cottage.

LETTER FROM THE CHAIRMAN.

Dear Members of the Congressional Unoin:

The Union is undertaking a Holiday Campaign covering the principal resort regions of the country and extending from the middle of June until Labor Day. The purpose of this campaign is to arouse the thousands of people congregated at the summer resorts to active work for the suffrage amendment (Bristow-Mondell resolution) now before Congress.

For the first time in the history of our country this proposed amendment is on the calendar for both the Senate and the House of Representatives, having been reported out of Committee in both Houses. With the enormous suffrage sentiment existing throughout the United States today, and with the leverage we possess in Congress owing to the fact that more than one-fifth of the Senate and one-seventh of the House now come from Suffrage States, there is great hope for the speedy success of the amendment. If suffragists the whole country over will unite in demanding the immediate passage of this amendment there is no reason why its passage should not be secured before the summer is over.

What Will You Do to Co-Operate In This Plan?

(1). Will you not start some suffrage activity in whatever place you are spending the summer? If so, please send us your summer address and we will put you in touch with other suffrage workers spending their holidays in the same locality.

(2). If you cannot undertake any work yourself, will you not provide hospitality for a suffrage worker for a few days, a week, or longer?

(3). If you cannot help in either of these ways, will you not send $2 toward the cost of the Holiday Work?

If you are able to help in organizing this campaign the following activities are suggested:

(a). Arrange suffrage meetings wherever possible. Congressional Union Headquarters will endeavor to provide speakers if you so desire.

(8) Send letters to members of Congress asking for the passage of the amendment. If you are willing to co-operate in this way, information will be sent you as to the status of the amendment each week, so that you will know which particular point should be emphasized in your letters.

(c). Secure subscribers for "The Suffragist."

August 16th to 22d has been put aside as "Suffragist Week" and it is hoped that the subscription list to the "Suffragist" may be doubled during this week.

(d). Secure members for the Congressional Union.

July 19th to 25th has been chosen as membership week and every one is asked to concentrate on bringing in new members during this week.

(e). Organize money making enterprises, such as bridge parties, benefits, thé dansants, tennis tournaments, etc., in order to help the Congressional Union campaign fund.

If you can aid in any of these ways please communicate immediately with Miss Doris Stevens, 1420 F Street, Washington, D. C., Organizer of Holiday Campaign.

ALICE PAUL,
Chairman.

Prominent Women Join the Congressional Union.

Among the new members who have this week joined the Congressional Union are Mrs. Victor du Pont, of Wilmington, Delaware, of the well known du Pont family of that State; Miss Margaret D. Woodnutt, of Philadelphia, a newspaper writer and children's author; Miss Martha Hovenden, of Plymouth Meeting, Pa., the daughter of the well known artist and who is herself winning a reputation as an artist; Miss Mary A. Burnham, who is widely known as one of the most prominent women in Pennsylvania, and who was appointed by Mayor Blankenburg as a member of the recent Vice Commission in Philadelphia; and Miss Dorothy Mueller, Head Worker of Noel House Settlement, Washington, D. C.

PROGRAM OF THE WEEK

Saturday, June 6—Open-air meeting, Tenth and D Streets, 8 P. M. Speaker, Miss Mary Brennan.

Monday, June 8—Open-air meeting, Tenth and D Streets, 8 P. M. Speaker, Mrs. Jessie Hardy Stubbs.

Tuesday, June 9—Open-air meeting, Ninth and E Streets, 8 P. M. Speaker, Miss Helen Pillans.

Wednesday, June 10—Open-air meeting, Tenth and D Streets, 8 P. M. Speakers, Mrs. St. Clair Thompson and Mrs. Minnie E. Brooke.

Thursday, June 11—Open-air meeting, Seventh and H Streets, 8 P. M. Speaker, Miss Anna McCue.

Friday, June 12—Open-air meeting, Fourteenth and Kenyon Streets, 8 P. M. Speaker, Miss Elsie Hill.

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Congressional Union for Woman Suffrage

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SENATE JOINT RESOLUTION NUMBER 130, AND HOUSE JOINT RESOLUTION NUMBER 1, Proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States extending the right of suffrage to women

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress Assembled (two-thirds of each House concurring therein), That the following article be proposed to the legislatures of the several States as an amendment to the Constitution of the United States, which, when ratified by three-fourths of the said legislatures, shall be valid as part of said Constitution, namely:

"ARTICLE—

"Section 1. The right of citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or by any State on account of sex.

"Sec. 2. The Congress shall have power, by appropriate legislation, to enforce the provisions of this article."

HISTORY OF AMENDMENT

Introduced:

In the Senate: April 7, 1913, by Senator George E. Chamberlain, of Oregon.

In the House: April 7, 1913, by Representative Frank W. Mondell, of Wyoming.

Referred:

In the Senate: April 7, 1913, to the Woman Suffrage Committee.

In the House: April 7, 1913, to the Judiciary Committee.

Reported:

In the Senate: June 13, 1913, favorable report.

In the House: May 5, 1914. Reported without recommendation.

Discussed:

In the Senate: July 31, 1913, twenty-two Senators in favor, three opposing.

September 18, 1913, Senator Wesley L. Jones, of Washington, demands immediate action.

On January 21, 1914, Senator Ashurst of Arizona, delivered a speech urging the passage of the Amendment.

Made unfinished business, March 2, 1914. Debated almost continuously until March 19th.

Voted Upon:

In the Senate: March 19, thirty-five Senators in favor, thirty-four opposed, failing by eleven of the necessary two-thirds vote.

Reintroduced:

In the Senate: March 20, 1914, by Senator Bristow, of Kansas.

Reported:

In the Senate: April 7. favorable report.

Present Status:

In the Senate: On Calendar of Senate.
In the House: On Calendar of House.

NO SUBSTITUTE FOR THE BRISTOW-MONDELL AMENDMENT WILL BE ACCEPTED BY SUFFRAGISTS.

One of the most encouraging signs of the times is the introduction in Congress this spring of the Shafroth-Palmer Resolution proposing an amendment to the United States Constitution, whereby a national initiative and referendum on the suffrage question would be established. Not until a movement is on the verge of success do we find attempts being made to divert it into other channels. When a reform agitaion is regarded as hopeless it is met by its opponents with frank opposition. They do not bother to dissemble. But when it becomes strong we inevitably find that instead of frank contempt and hostility its opponents tend to resort to more diplomatic methods of antagonism. They begin to advise round-about means of obtaining the reform in question. They suggest compromises. They seek to divert the agitators into byways where their energy may be expended with the least result. In popular language, they endeavor to draw a red-herring across the path.

During this Congress suffrage has met with this experience for the first time. Prior to this Congress, it called forth no real opposition. Why should it? It was too weak to receive consideration. Since 1887 it had not even once been debated on either floor of Congress. It had not even been out of committee in either House since 1896. In the present Congress, there seemed for the first time to arise a possibility of success. This Congress saw, for the first time in the history of the country, a majority suffrage committee created in the Senate in place of the impotent minority committee (that is,—one belonging to the minority party), which had previously existed. This Congress saw a favorable report made in the Senate, for the first time since 1892. This Congress saw the subject discussed at length on the floor of the Senate, for the first time, as has been said, since 1887. It was known to everyone that the amendment had great strength back of it in this Congress, owing to the fact that one-fifth of the Senate, one-seventh of the House, and one-sixth of the electoral vote now comes from suffrage states. It was widely known that the amendment had more votes back of it in the Senate than were cast for the income tax amendment when it was carried.

In view of this situation the attitude toward the agitation changed. Suffragists found themselves being met with advice as to some other method of obtaining their end than the direct one they were following. Finally they were presented with a proposed national initiative and referendum on the suffrage question and advised to work for that as a means to getting their federal amendment. This proposition, known as the Shafroth-Palmer resolution, would mean obtaining first a two-thirds vote in each House of Congress, then the ratification by three-fourths of the State legislatures, then the collecting of thirty-nine initiative petitions and then the conducting of thirty-nine referendum campaigns. This plan was presented to Suffragists just when, for the first time, success began to seem possible.

Suffragists are standing firm, however, and are refusing to follow the red herring. They are saying to every member of Congress: "It is by your record and that of your party, on the Bristow-Mondell resolution, that we judge you as being for or against suffrage. You can work for a national initiative and referendum on the suffrage question if you wish, but that will not win you the reputation of being a suffragist unless you also work for and support the Bristow-Mondell amendment." Senator Pittman has just offered the Shafroth-Palmer amendment **as a substitute** for the old amendment to the women of his State of Nevada—and they have vigorously refused to accept it. This week Mr. Mitchell Palmer offered it, **as a substitute,** to the delegation from Pennsylvania, which called upon him to secure time for the consideration of the old amendment in the House—and they refused it with equal indignation.

Women will not be led astray into working for an initiative and referendum measure at this juncture. Congress can pass the suffrage amendment this session. Nothing but its own will prevents it doing so at once. That it proceed to do so is our uncompromising demand.

THE SECOND OPPORTUNITY OF THE RULES COMMITTEE.

Again the Rules Committee has in its hands the opportunity of materially advancing the suffrage cause in the National Congress. Women of the entire country are waiting to see what response it will make to the opportunity and the responsibility which at present confronts it.

Once before during the present Congress the Rules Committee has been faced with a similar opportunity and responsibility. This was on the occasion when it had before it the resolution to create a suffrage committee in the House of Representatives similar to that already existing in the Senate. Everyone will remember how the Rules Committee refused to report favorably this resolution.

Suffragists cannot forget this action by the Rules Committee supported by the Democratic caucus and the Democratic leaders. They have not abandoned hope, however, that the party may change its stand on this matter as it has done on the Panama tolls question. They are leaving no stone unturned to induce the Rules Committee and the Democratic leaders to reconsider their present attitude.

At present the opportunity for action is with the Rules Committee. The country is waiting to see what it will do. To say that it can do nothing to help the amendment at this juncture without instructions from the caucus, means simply that it wishes to do nothing. It can, of course, take any action that it desires which is not in contravention of the rules of the House. and we need not point out that there is no rule of the House preventing a favorable report on the resolution giving time to the consideration of suffrage. It cannot hope to deceive suffragists by this excuse of having to wait for caucus instruction in view of the fact that the Judiciary Committee has just reported out the suffrage amendment in spite of the fact that it had not only not been instructed to do so by the Democratic caucus, but had even been practically forbidden to do so by the caucus resolution that suffrage was a matter for the states and not the national government to consider.

The power and responsibility for action is now with the Rules Committee. In it at this moment is concentrated the responsibility for establishing the record of the Democratic party on this particular point. May it grasp its second opportunity before it is too late.

DEPUTATIONS TO RULES COMMITTEE

Continue to Urge Committee to Make Favorable Report on Resolution Providing Time in House of Representatives for Consideration of Suffrage Amendment

Pennsylvania Delegation Waits upon Chairman Henry.

By Lucretia M. B. Mitchell.

A delegation of Pennsylvania women came to Washington on May 27th in pursuit of the Rules Committee of the House of Representatives in whose hands the House Resolution 514 providing for the consideration of the Mondell Suffrage amendment recently reported to the House, now lies.

And how glad I was to be of that delegation! Among our members were Mrs. Edwin C. Grice, our spokesman, founder of the Home and School League and for many years its president; Miss Mary A. Burnham, known in all philanthropic and civic endeavor in Philadelphia; Miss Anna M Davies, Head Worker in the College Settlement at Christian Street, Philadelphia; all three of whom were appointed by Mayor Blankenburg on the Vice Commission; Mrs. Lawrence Lewis, Jr., the great champion of the cause of Woman Suffrage and chairman of the Executive Committee of the Philadelphia Congressional Union; Mrs. Harry E. Lowenburg, originator of the Woman Suffrage Hearings before organizations and chairman for the Philadelphia Congressional Union on this work; Mrs. Mary E. Morgan, wife of one of the editors of the Philadelphia Record; and Mrs. Charles Y. Klauder, Division Leader of the Woman Suffrage Party of Philadelphia, and who, although a very busy wife and mother, took charge of the lunch room at Suffrage Headquarters in Philadelphia during the year, doing the marketing for many weeks, composing the menus and putting the twenty-five cent lunches on a paying basis.

Wearing the beautiful purple, white and gold regalia of the Congressional Union and carrying a large Pennsylvania banner, we marched from the station to the Capitol. With the mercury in the official thermometer standing at 95 degrees and the humidity greater than for years, our delegation, nothing daunted, hunted the different members of the Rules Committee wherever they were to be found and urged upon them an immediate and favorable report on our resolution. Everybody met with the greatest courtesy and all that our women said received apparent consideration, but every Democratic member of the Rules Committee seemed deeply impressed with his own disability on account of the Democratic caucus rule which, he said, bound him hand and foot. The Republican members of the committee and the one Progressive member are in the minority on the committee and impotent as long as the Democratic majority on the committee refuses to take any action. Each Democratic member interviewed declared that nobody but their chairman could possibly do anything at this juncture.

Chairman Henry was at last found, tall, commanding, and looking fit for any emergency, but he too stated that he was not free. Although exceedingly interested in the cause and anxious to vote favorably on the question, he said he could not for one moment consider acting except at the bidding of the Democratic Party as expressed by the Democratic caucus, and beside he gave us to understand there are so many things to consider and so many more pressing issues to demand the time of all committees at present that any pressure brought to bear on the woman suffrage question seemed out of all proportion. And moreover, Chairman Henry reiterated, this suffrage question is a party responsibility and they as committeemen can only report upon it when the Democratic Party calls upon them to do so.

But then there was still our friend and our own representative to be called upon, and he as chairman of the caucus could surely break the charm. So some six of us stayed over till the next day to see Representative A. Mitchell Palmer, of Pennsylvania. Mr. Palmer said he too was most interested in the cause, was anxious to vote upon the question and felt deeply the importance of the woman's vote, saying that if the women had the vote "it would make a lot of difference down here." But the program of the caucus is inviolate, he said, and only Speaker Clark could do anything. So, unwearied and not disheartened, we cheerfully hastened to see the Speaker of the House, Mr. Champ Clark. He being much pressed for time, gave us just two minutes. You see it doesn't take much time to say "No," and to tell us we had been entirely misinformed as to his power; that Chairman Palmer of the Caucus or Chairman Henry of the Rules Committee are neither as handicapped as he.

In compassion for the victims of the party situation our delegation dispersed and after a refreshing little call at the office of the Congressional Union, where everybody is sure the thing she is doing is the right thing, and is doing it and wasting no time in trying how not to do it, I came back to Philadelphia a no less happy woman, though perhaps a somewhat wiser one, knowing now where our obstacles are and knowing too that obstacles are things to be overcome.

PENNSYLVANIA DELEGATION ARRIVING AT UNION STATION, WASHINGTON

Mrs. Grenfell of Colorado Working to Secure Action from the Rules Committee on the Suffrage Amendment.

Mrs. Helen Grenfell, of Denver, who was for many years State Superintendent of Schools in Colorado, called on Thursday, the 28th, to see Chairman Henry with regard to the Rules Committee providing a time for the consideration of the suffrage amendment. After several attempts to see Mr. Henry, she was compelled to leave the Capitol without being able to locate him. She left word concerning her mission and stated that she would endeavor to return to Mr. Henry's office later. She was compelled to return to Colorado the next day, however, and found it impossible to see Mr. Henry before leaving the city.

Women Librarians Endeavor to See Rules Committee in Behalf of the Suffrage Amendment.

On Friday, May 29th, a committee of women librarians made a futile attempt to interview Mr. Henry and the other members of the Rules Committee in order to add their plea that the committee make a favorable report on the resolution allotting time for the consideration of the suffrage amend-

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ment. The committee was headed by Miss Harriett Prescott Spofford, daughter of the former Librarian of Congress.

On arriving at Mr. Henry's office the deputation was met by Mr. Henry's clerk, who disclaimed all knowledge of the whereabouts of his chief. Continued attempts to locate him in the House of Representatives proved fruitless and it was found equally impossible to discover a trace of any other member of the Rules Committee. The delegation waited until nightfall and then left with Mr. Henry's clerk their cards and a written message setting forth their earnest hope that the Rules Committee would act favorably on Resolution 514.

Deputation of Delaware Suffragists Refused Audience by Mr. Henry.

With the appearance of the Delaware deputation at the Capitol on Monday, June 1st, Chairman Henry of the Rules Committee gave forth an ultimatum to the suffragists and refused to meet the women who had made the journey from Wilmington expressly to see them with regard to securing action from the Rules Committee on the resolution before it giving time in the House of Representatives for the consideration of the suffrage amendment.

They came on a morning train and spent the entire day at the Capitol, determined if possible to find an opening for an audience. The committee representing the Delaware women consisted of Mrs. Francis I. du Pont of the well known du Pont family of Delaware, and Mrs. A. L. Arniel. They came as the representatives of the Delaware Congressional Union, which consists of a large body of Delaware suffragists who are keenly interested in the federal amendment, and are determined to do all in their power to secure a vote in the House of Representatives in this session of Congress.

Upon their arrival at the Capitol, they endeavored to secure an introduction to Mr. Henry through the offices of their Representative from Delaware, Mr. Franklin Brockson. Mr. Brockson was out of town, whereupon they appealed to Senator Saulsbury and secured a note of introduction through his private secretary. This was sent in to the House and presented to Mr. Henry. Mr. Henry refused to see them, and also indicated that he would not see another woman on this question. Undeterred, the Delawarians made their way to the office of the Rules Committee and through Mr. Henry's clerk received the familiar reply that "Mr. Henry would do nothing without an order from the Democratic caucus." After considerable discussion, during which the women made it clear that they felt deeply disappointed at the treatment which they had received, they left a letter embodying their request.

They then saw Representative Pou, of North Carolina, one of the Democratic members of the committee. He informed them that he could do nothing whatever to help secure time for the consideration of suffrage this session, and said that under the present decision of the Democratic caucus nothing further would be done on the suffrage question at this time.

The delegation then endeavored to see the other members of the Rules Committee, but were unable to locate any of them, either at the House of Representatives or in their offices.

They returned on a late afternoon train to Wilmington, profoundly impressed with the idea of party responsibility, and with the realization that they must do everything in their power to bring the Democratic Party to see the wisdom of withdrawing from its present stand of blocking all consideration of the suffrage question in Congress.

The Ballot From a Factory Girl's Point of View.

By Anna McCue.

I started to work in a hosiery mill in Philadelphia at the age of thirteen. According to the Pennsylvania law this was the age at which a child was allowed to work, though the law was so lax that it was possible for children of eleven and twelve years to get their working certificates, and hundreds of them did. I worked from 6:45 until noon and from 1:45 until 6:15, excepting Saturday, when stopping time was 1 o'clock, making a total of sixty hours a week. I ran ten machines knitting ladies' hosiery, and was obliged to stand all during working hours. The law required that females have benches to sit on and time to rest, but this was not enforced.

Being of an inquisitive turn of mind I often used to read the copies of the Factory Acts which were posted in different parts of the room and try to reason out why they were not enforced. But my wonderment ceased after I had seen the Factory Inspector. He walked through the room with his eyes fastened upon the ceiling, where he couldn't possibly find what he was supposed to be looking for. But one day a woman who had been appointed as an "extra" came in. As she entered the door the first thing she saw was the names of employees under sixteen years of age. This was demanded by law, but all the names hanging there had been there for thirteen years; some of the people were dead years before. Inside of half an hour she had the latest names inserted. She immediately discovered about a hundred unguarded belts—a flagrant violation of the law. They had been there as long as the names had been hanging. In fact, she found so many things that were wrong that the forelady remarked: "I don't like her, she's too busy." Unfortunately she could only refer the violations to the Deputy of the District (the ceiling gazer). In a few days he came in and showed the report to one of the firm and asked him if he knew what she meant by her statement about the unguarded belts. Of course, he didn't know, and neither did the inspector. The woman was never appointed as a regular. The conditions reported were never rectified, but still exist.

It was this episode that made me realize that women could not enforce laws unless they help elect the men who make the laws, and who appoint the factory inspectors.

After I had been working in the factory about two years, a movement was started by women who were interested in bettering the conditions of women and children, in shortening their hours and improving their conditions in general. They realized that it would be impossible to attempt to stamp out the white plague unless some great change was made. A number of these women went to Harrisburg and told our lawmakers the terrible conditions that existed and tried to induce them to shorten the hours to fifty-six. They had tried numerous times before but failed; this time they succeeded in having one hour taken off. Again and again these women went to Harrisburg, begging and pleading. They succeeded year by year in having one hour after another taken off until the limit reached was fifty-six hours, and the age limit raised to fourteen years. A clause was also added that children must have their birth certificates, making it impossible to get working certificates fraudulently.

In 1913 another fight was waged by women and men who were members of Labor Unions to reduce the working hours of women and children. This time several girls who had contracted tuberculosis from overwork went before our lawmakers and told their own story. After a great deal of opposition on the part of the manufacturers, the bill was passed. It took about ten years of begging that I know of to take off this six hours. If we had had the ballot we could have done it at one election, as women in voting states have done. New factory laws were passed at the same time as the shorter hour law and a new factory department installed; and yet these laws are not enforced. The reason given is that there are not enough inspectors, because the State does not appropriate the money to appoint more. But I will warrant if women had a voice in the lawmaking the money would be forthcoming. I live in the manufacturing district of Philadelphia and have worked in her factories for eleven years. I have yet to discover a factory in which there was a lunch room, dressing room or wash room, though the law has always called for these. I have always worked, eaten my lunch, and dressed in the same room One factory in which I worked had not been whitewashed for about twenty years. In another I was discharged for insisting upon having a bench to sit upon during spare moments. It was a sweltering hot day and I didn't care to faint, but that didn't make any difference to the boss. He paid me up and told me I had too much to say. That was how much he cared about the factory laws. Why should women have to beg and plead with lawmakers to pass laws? Give them the ballot and they will have laws passed and also enforced.

I used to think that Labor Unions could solve the wage question for women, but I changed my mind recently. If you strike for better wages or even against a reduction, the power of the law is used against you, through the police, who do not show you any consideration because you have no power.

When the ballot is granted to women, the working woman can use it in her own interest. She can then go to the legislature to plead her cause with men whom she has helped to elect. She will express her own opinion at the ballot box on election day.

Report of Congressional Union Campaign in Nevada.

I have been in Reno since May 9th helping at headquarters. Bulletins are sent out from headquarters to about forty-five newspapers in the state and I prepare them. I have spoken at several meetings since I came back to Reno and have spent a few days in writing to the women I met in the counties endeavoring to keep them stirred up in the work on the plans I discussed with them. I was greatly pleased with the reports of the May 2d demonstration in Nevada. Some places that appeared most inactive had the finest demonstrations, so I felt my tour had some effect on the spirit of the women.

MABEL VERNON,
Congressional Union Organizer in Nevada.

Nevada Women Refuse to Accept Substitute for the Bristow-Mondell Amendment.

The women of Nevada were amazed as well as disappointed when Senator Pittman of Nevada voted against the suffrage amendment in the Senate last March. They had counted upon him as a strong supporter. There was everything to make them so regard him. Every time that he had been approached by the Congressional Union on the subject he had unhesitatingly given assurances that the amendment would have his vote. Last July on the occasion of the pilgrimages to Washington when petitions were presented to the Senate from every state in the Union, Senator Pittman presented the Nevada petitions and took the opportunity in doing so, to speak on the floor of the Senate on behalf of the amendment (Chamberlain-Mondell, now Bristow-Mondell resolution). He said:

"Mr. President, I have the honor to present, on behalf of the women of Nevada, petitions in support of the joint resolution.

"While I do not intend to make any argument in support of it, as I do not believe it is required, and because there are others who can more ably discuss the matter, I can not refrain from stating that the men of my State believe women should have the right to vote."

Immediately following his adverse vote last March, he was beset with protests from women of his state. So great has become the volume of the protest that Senator Pittman has finally had a letter of explanation printed widely in the Nevada newspapers. In this letter, dated May 4th, he said: "It is very probable that you have not had an opportunity to read my remarks made in the United States Senate upon the resolution providing for a constitutional amendment prescribing equal suffrage. As the women of Nevada will be voters at the next presidential election, I am very anxious that they should understand these questions and should sympathize with me in the position I have taken." He then goes on to explain that the Shafroth-Palmer amendment (establishing a national initiative and referendum on the suffrage question) will receive his support instead of the other. To quote him exactly: "The Shafroth amendment will accomplish nearly the same thing without establishing the dangerous precedent that I have referred to. I intend to support the Shafroth amendment."

The women of his State instantly refused to accept his support of the Shafroth-Palmer measure as a substitute for supporting the original amendment to which he had pledged his aid and which he had steadfastly upheld until the initiative and referendum measure was proposed. A storm of protest has arisen from women in all parts of Nevada against considering the national initiative and referendum as a substitute for the Bristow-Mondell amendment and insisting that only by returning to the support of the old amendment can he be considered to be a suffragist. Miss Mabel Vernon, Congressional Union organizer in Nevada, sends word that the Nevada women are unanimous in this stand.

Mrs. Mary Morris Lockwood—A Word of Appreciation.

It is with great regret that we record the resignation of our faithful and devoted Treasurer, Mrs. Mary Morris Lockwood, who has been with us for over a year. Mrs. Lockwood served the Congressional Union loyally and gave herself unstintingly to the cause, working into the small hours of the morning when time pressed, and a financial report was due. The treasureship is always an arduous position and requires unerring accuracy and power of constant application, both of which Mrs. Lockwood possessed and which she gave most liberally to the cause she believed in.

In the summer of 1913, when the work at Headquarters was even more strenuous than usual, Mrs. Lockwood cheerfully undertook and accomplished several big tasks, keeping up her treasurer's work all the time with unfailing cheerfulness, and giving up all thought of a summer holiday without a word of complaint.

It is to such undaunted spirits that the Congressional Union owes much of its phenomenal growth in the little over a year of its existence, and too high a tribute can not be paid to the unselfish devotion of our former Treasurer. Mrs. Lockwood's resignation had become quite a joke at Headquarters, as almost every time she was asked

MRS. LOCKWOOD

for a checque to pay some unusually large bill, she would laughingly remark, "This is the last checque you will get from me, I resigned this morning. I have too much to do at home, and my place is going to ruin from neglect." Everyone at Headquarters will miss her winning smile and cheerful words.

When Mrs. Lockwood first undertook the treasurership, in May, 1913, she had desk space in the main headquarters at 1420 F Street, which was then the only office of the Congressional Union, and it speaks much for her power of concentration to have been able to carry on her work in the midst of the interruptions caused by a constant flow of visitors. The Union was then a small organization and the treasurer's work was comparatively simple. During the intervening months, however, the work has steadily grown until today it consists of seven large departments, each under a separate head and each equipped with offices and stenographers. Managing the finances of the Congressional Union has, during these months, grown into a business as heavy as that connected with many commercial firms. Mrs. Lockwood has put the Treasurer's department on a basis where it is fitted to cope with the ever-growing extent of the work. Every member of the Union will join us in our warm appreciation of the help that Mrs. Lockwood has given to the Suffrage cause and will hope that she may be able to continue aiding in various parts of the work as she has done in the past.

Mrs. Lockwood has not only been Treasurer of the Union, but was for a time Vice Chairman of its Finance Committee and was Chairman of the Committee which organized the large and successful Suffrage luncheon last Autumn. She is also President of the Suffrage Association of Alexandria County, Virginia, and is Chairman of the Congressional Union in her Congressional district in Virginia.

Delaware Congressional Union Outgrows Present Headquarters.

The Congressional Union activities in Delaware have developed to such an extent that it has become necessary to take larger and better Headquarters. The new quarters will be opened on June 25th.

The Congressional Union began work in Delaware last September, when it opened Headquarters at Seventh and Shipley Streets, Wilmington, with Miss Mabel Vernon as organizer in charge of the work. Since that day a constant series of indoor and outdoor meetings have been held in all parts of the state. All the country fairs have been covered. Addresses have been given before the Granges and other state organizations and suffrage has for the first time been made a live topic from one end of Delaware to the other. The most notable undertaking carried through by the Delaware Congressional Union was the organization of the large suffrage procession held in Wilmington on May 2d. Among other activities of the Union have been the giving of a suffrage play, the organizing of delegations to participate in the May 9th procession in Washington and in the labor deputation to the President earlier in the spring. Deputations have also been sent to each member of the National House of Representatives and the Senate from Delaware.

Among the active workers for the Congressional Union in Delaware are Mrs. Martha Cranston, President of the Delaware Suffrage Association, and Mrs. Florence Bayard Hilles, daughter of the late Senator Bayard, who was a member of President Cleveland's Cabinet. Mrs. Hilles has taken the chairmanship of the Congressional Union in Delaware during the absence of Miss Vernon in the Nevada campaign.

It is planned to open the new Headquarters with considerable ceremony and make this the occasion for the launching of the summer campaign in Delaware.

Miss Alice Paul, Chairman of the Congressional Union, spent Friday in Wilmington conferring with Mrs. Hilles, Mrs. Cranston, Miss Caroline Cooper, and other suffrage leaders on plans for the Congressional Union Holiday Campaign in that state.

Street Meetings in the National Capital. Impressions of An English Visitor.

Washington, D. C., is a lovely city. Its beauty attracts the artist; its culture and its quiet demeanor strikes one refreshingly after a sojourn in the West. It is the stronghold of the Woman Suffrage Movement, as well as the headquarters and seat of the Federal Government.

Perchance you linger on your homeward evening stroll and a motor car—which in

this land of stars and stripes they designate, as in France, by the name of "automobile"—stops its engine at the corner of the road, and unfurls a flag of purple, white and gold. Congressional Union colors are always greeted with applause, for you know its members never sleep, and there is always something doing.

To-night, it is a "Street at Home," and the public are invited to attend at 8 P. M. and listen to woman's oratory.

American women are very good speakers, and I admire their stick-to-itiveness, and brass. But you see they have never been suppressed, as we British women have—they have always been allowed fair play. The men are proud of their women, and it makes this difference. Combination in work and play promotes good fellowship, and neither side has any inclination to fight, as we have in England.

The first speaker was a pale-faced little woman, who told of long hours of standing, and women's work in mills and factories; she compared inspectors that were women—what they said, and what they saw—with men inspectors who never seem to see and therefore never say that children of the age of 12 should not work in mills and factories all day.

Then when her tale was ended it was "I thank you, ladies and gentlemen, for your kind attention; the next speaker will be Mrs. —— from North Carolina."

The crowd of listeners are a study in themselves. Many are strong supporters of the cause. You can read it in their faces. Some are curious, and may possibly be critical, but their minds are obviously open to conviction. There are always lots of white straw hats with narrow bands of ribbon and near to where I stood, I recognized a senator. One solitary policeman was on duty, to protect and not to arrest the women—his position was, of course, a sinecure, and you could see that he was listening like the rest of the crowd to what the women had to say.

How I wish our meetings in England were as safe from molestation, insult, and hard feeling. But that is not the women's fault.

These women tell of good work done in Illinois, the state of Washington and Oregon, as well as California; now that the women are citizens, as well as wives and mothers. They read you facts of decreased mortality among infants, the advantages of sobriety and they talk of both parents being the custodians of their children, as well as lots and lots of other things.

Then towards the end of the meeting an English militant arose to speak. She was a brawny specimen, and I should hate to be the policeman to arrest her, if she had been in England. Her voice was strong and penetrating; without doubt she intended the public to hear all that she said. She hated Englishmen; she hated English rule; she was a rebel and a militant she said, because her countrymen had made her so.

But when she spoke of American customs, American men, and their courtesy to women, and the undoubted desire of the man on the street to right a wrong and enfranchise all American women, her tone and manner then were very different, and she had quite a Boston accent and a very pretty way with her.

A voice behind me said: "Say, they must be brutes in England to make a gentle woman fierce like that!"

HELEN M. PILLANS.

London, England.

SUFFRAGE SITUATION IN U. S.

States where women have full suffrage:

Wyoming, won in 1869
Colorado, won in.....1893
Idaho, won in 1896
Utah, won in 1896
Washington, won in 1910
California, won in 1911
Oregon, won in 1912
Kansas, won in 1912
Arizona, won in 1912
Alaska, won in 1913

States having Presidential and partial State and Municipal suffrage:

Illinois, won in 1913

States where the suffrage amendment will be voted upon at a referendum this November:

	House Vote	Senate Vote
Montana	75-2	15-2
Nevada	49-3	19-3
North Dakota	77-28	Unanimous
South Dakota	70-30	41-2
Nebraska	Initiative Petition	

States where amendment has passed one Legislature and must pass another before going to the State Referendum:

	House Vote	Senate Vote	May Go to Voters
Iowa	81-26	31-15	1916
Massachusetts ...	168-39	32- 2	1915
New Jersey	49- 4	14- 3	1915
New York	125- 5	40- 2	1915
Pennsylvania	131-70	26-22	1915

States where Initiative Petitions are under way:

	May Go to Voters
Missouri	Nov. 1914
Ohio	Nov. 1914
Oklahoma	Aug. 1914

SUFFRAGE SITUATION ABROAD.

Countries having equal suffrage:

New Zealand, Tasmania, Finland, Australia, Isle of Man, Norway, Iceland.

Countries having Municipal Suffrage:

Canada (9 provinces), Denmark, Great Britain, Ireland, Sweden, Transvaal, Cape Colony, Orange Free State, Java, Burham. Cities of Laibach, Bombay and Baroda.

Countries where there is a strong Suffrage movement:

Australia, Belgium, Bohemia, Bulgaria, France, Galacia, Germany, Hungary, Italy, Netherlands, Portugal, Roumania, Russia, Servia, South Africa, Switzerland.

NEW SUBSCRIBERS TO THE SUFFRAGIST

The Campaign for Increased Circulation has gone on unabated by the hot weather and diverting visions of summer vacations, for our loyal friends and supporters always find time to lend us a helping hand. Through the interest of one of these friends a copy of "The Suffragist" is now being sent each week to President Wilson. We would like to get "The Suffragist" into the hands of every prominent person in the country and would be glad if our subscribers would help us do this. Although we are proud of the assistance which is being given us, it must be borne in mind that we need the untiring aid of every one of our readers. We shall not feel entirely content until every one of them has sent us in at least one new subscriber.

ELIZABETH C. HARRIS,
Business Manager.

We publish below the names of friends who have begun to work for an increased circulation of the only woman's political newspaper in the United States.

Members Who Have Secured New Subscribers.

Mrs. Henry Justice.....	5
Mrs. William Claggett	1
Miss Alice Paul	4
Miss Doris Stevens	1
	11
Previously acknowledged in "The Suffragist".	33
	44

Woman's Suffrage

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